Nov. Harcourt Unit 2,3 The World Around Us (Geography) Gr. 2

Content Area: Social Studies

Course(s):

Time Period: November
Length: 8-12 Weeks
Status: Published

Unit Overview

In units 2 and 3, students study

Maps to help find location

Landforms in North America

Seasons, climate in regions around the world

Natural resources

People affect and change the environment

Transportation changes over time

Enduring Understandings

Maps help us to understand the where things are in the world.

Landforms affect and create weather, climate and the seasons.

Man relies on natural resources, and can change those resources to fill needs.

Transportation takes us to places in the world, and technology has changed how transportation works.

Essential Questions

How do we use maps?

How is weather created?

What are natural resources and why are they important?

How do people react to and affect their environment?

Why is transportation important?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

February-April		
Harcourt- Unit 2,3	ON ID A TI	1.5: 1.1:
Harcourt- Unit 2	SWBAT:	1. Discuss the big i
Preview the Unit	-use visuals to determine word meaning	Sw answer question maps help you find
The World Around Us (Geography)	-Compare and contrast information	2. Preview vocabul
Supplemental:	-Identify the purpose of a legend.	
Reading Fundamentals- Communities, Urban, Suburban and Rural		3. Skill- Compare ε 61. Read/Fill in org
Flat Stanley Project		4. Make predictions How the Prairie Be 65/ TM questioning/
Read Alouds		p. 65
		5. Have students br another country. Ho from place to place
Harcourt- Unit 2	SWBAT:	1.Ask students <i>Hov</i>
Lesson 1	-Compare and contrast absolute and relative location -Locate Delaware Township School, the town state and country on a map -Identify importance of Benjamin Banneker	2. Read p. 66-69/Tusing Review TM p. 3. Write- Make a m Write how to get fr school. 4. Practice-Workbo 5. Skill- Use a Map a map with a grid/TM questioning 6. Practice- Workbo 7. Biography- Benj maker) Read p. 72-
Harcourt- Unit 2	SWBAT:	1. Ask students Who landforms make up
Lesson 2	-Identify the countries of North America -Identify landforms and bodies of water in North America	2. Read p. 74-81/1 using Review TM p.
		3. Activity- Draw a

	-Define region	America. Label. Sh
	-Use a map key and symbols	4. Practice-Workbo
		5. Skill- Read a Lai 82-3 TM questioning
		6. Practice- Workbo
Harcourt- Unit 2 Lesson 3	SWBAT: -Compare and contrast climate and weather	1. Ask students Why climate different in
Lesson 5	-Describe the climate of a place	2. Read p. 84-87/ TI using Review TM p.
	-Understand how to read a table	3. Write- Compare weather of two diff you live.
		4. Practice-Workbo
		5. Skill- Read a Tal questioning
		6. Practice- Workbo
Harcourt- Unit 2	SWBAT:	1.Ask students Hov the world different?
Lesson 4	-Identify the cardinal directions -Recognize hemisphere, equator, poles	2. Read p. 90-93/ To using Review TM p.
	-Compare world regions	3. Activity- Draw a region. Show its cli
	-Identify/use intermediate directions	plants, animals. Sha 4. Practice-Workbo
		5. Skill- Find Direc a students to give d nurse.Read p. 94-5
		6. Practice- Using a take turns using car directions to describe to state/Workbook
		7. Read- Cape Cod 96-7 TM questioning

Harcourt- Unit 2	SWBAT:	1. Review question
Unit Review	-Review concepts learned in unit	2. Workbook p. 21/
		Review answers wh
		*Harcourt website-
<i>Harcourt</i> - Unit 2	SWBAT:	1.Administer unit to
Unit Test	:Recall concepts learned in unit	2.Use data for retea
Harcourt Unit 3	SWBAT:	1. Discuss the big i
Preview the Unit	-use visuals to determine word meaning	Create a word web
Using Our Resources	-Identify how a story can tell sequence	2. Preview vocabul
(Geography)	-Recognize cause and effect	3. Skill- Cause and
Supplemental:		Share examples of 108/ fill in organize
Reading Fundamentals- Communities, Urban, Suburban and Rural		4. Access prior kno <i>Tortilla Factory</i> p. questioning/respons
Flat Stanley Project		
Read Alouds Harcourt- Unit 3	SWBAT:	1.Ask students Who
Lesson 1	-Describe natural resources and tell how people use them -Identify ways people can conserve Earth's resources	do people use? 2. Read p. 114-9/ Tusing Review TM p. 3. Write- Write a paresource you use the
	-Identify and explain part of a picture graph -Understand the importance of Rachel Carson	conserve. Share 4. Practice-Workbo
		5. Skill - Read a Pic their favorite sport 120-21 TM question
		6. Practice- Workbo

		7. Biography-Rache Read p. 122-23 TM
Harcourt- Unit 3 Lesson 2	SWBAT: -Describe the factors that influence where people live -Identify and compare rural, urban, suburbar -Take notes to clarify and organize ideas	1. Ask students Whe reasons people cho 2. Read p. 124-9/Tusing Review TM p. 3. Activity- Make a community. Share 4. Practice-Workbo 5. Skill- Note Takin people remember wread p. 130-1 TM qu 6. Practice- Workbo
Harcourt- Unit 3 Harcourt- Unit 3	SWBAT: -Compare and contrast farming today with farming long ago -Describe how people use technology to change the environment -Identify and interpret a product map	1.Ask students <i>Hov</i> their environment? 2. Read p.132-35/ using Review TM p. 3. Activity- Make a how people have chenvironment in you 4. Practice-Workbo 5. Skill - Read a Proproducts and ask st symbols T p. 136/ r questioning 6. Practice- Workbo 1.Ask students <i>Hov</i>

Lesson 4	-Identify changes in transportation and communication	and communication
	-Interpret the features of a route map	2. Read p.138-41/ using Review TM p.
		3. Activity- Make a contrast ways of tracommunication of l Share
		4. Practice-Workbo
		5. Skill- Follow a F route do you take to read p. 142-3 TM qu
		6. Practice- Workbo
Harcourt- Unit 3	SWBAT:	1. Review question
Unit Review	-Review concepts learned in unit	2. Workbook p. 31/
		Review answers wh
		*Harcourt web- Ad
Harcourt- Unit 3	SWBAT:	1.Administer unit to
Unit Test	-Recall concepts learned in unit	2.Use data for retea

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

TECH.9.4.2.GCA.1	Articulate the role of culture in everyday life by describing one's own culture and comparing it to the cultures of other individuals (e.g., 1.5.2.C2a, 7.1.NL.IPERS.5, 7.1.NL.IPERS.6).
TECH.9.4.2.IML.1	Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource.
TECH.9.4.2.CT.1	Gather information about an issue, such as climate change, and collaboratively brainstorm ways to solve the problem (e.g., K-2-ETS1-1, 6.3.2.GeoGl.2).
TECH.9.4.2.Cl.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.2	Identify possible approaches and resources to execute a plan (e.g., 1.2.2.CR1b, 8.2.2.ED.3).
WRK.9.2.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
TECH.9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
	Different types of jobs require different knowledge and skills.
WRK.K-12.P.1	Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
WRK.K-12.P.3	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
WRK.K-12.P.4	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.

WRK.K-12.P.8	Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
WRK.K-12.P.9	Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence.
TECH.9.4.2.DC.7	Describe actions peers can take to positively impact climate change (e.g., 6.3.2.CivicsPD.1).
TECH.9.4.2.IML.3	Use a variety of sources including multimedia sources to find information about topics such as climate change, with guidance and support from adults (e.g., 6.3.2.GeoGI.2, 6.1.2 HistorySE 3, W 2, 6.1-LSI-2)

Technology and Design IntegrationStudents will interact with the Smartboard, Ipads, Chromebooks, and a document camera.

CS.K-2.8.1.2.DA.4	Make predictions based on data using charts or graphs.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.ITH.1	Identify products that are designed to meet human wants or needs.
CS.K-2.8.1.2.DA.2	Store, copy, search, retrieve, modify, and delete data using a computing device.
CS.K-2.8.1.2.NI.2	Describe how the Internet enables individuals to connect with others worldwide.
CS.K-2.8.1.2.IC.1	Compare how individuals live and work before and after the implementation of new computing technology.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.EC.1	Identify and compare technology used in different schools, communities, regions, and parts of the world.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.ITH.2	Explain the purpose of a product and its value.
CS.K-2.8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
CS.K-2.8.1.2.DA.1	Collect and present data, including climate change data, in various visual formats.

Interdisciplinary Connections

	Some events happen very quickly; others occur very slowly, over a time period much longer than one can observe.
LA.RI.2.1	Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LA.RI.2.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.
LA.RI.2.5	Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
	Stability and Change
SCI.2-ESS1-1	Use information from several sources to provide evidence that Earth events can occur quickly or slowly.
LA.RF.2.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
LA.RI.2.6	Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
SCI.2.ESS2.C	The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes
LA.RI.2.7	Explain how specific illustrations and images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.

Differentiation

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.
- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.

• Definitions of Differentiation Components:

- Content the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
- o Process how the student will acquire the content information.
- o Product how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
- Learning Environment the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

For the unit:

Differentiation:

*Refer to Teacher's Manual ESL/ Extra Support/ Enrichment ideas for each lesson

Will vary according to student readiness /interest/learning profile:

- Leveled Text
- Levels of Questioning
- Anchor activities (ongoing-listen to books, websites)
- Harcourt web activities
- Whiteboard response
- Flexible Grouping
- Graphic Organizers
- Videos <u>Discovery Education</u>/ BrainPop Jr.
- KWL Charts
- Think-Pair-Share
- Reading Buddies
- Enrichment/Remediation

^{*}Refer to Teacher's Manual

Manual ESL/ Extra Support/ Enrichment ideas for each less	L/ Extra Support/ Enrichment ideas for each le	esson
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Modifications & Accommodations

follow 504 and IEP accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.

Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:

Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

DRA

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

End of Chapter assessments

Projects/Rubrics

Formative Assessments

Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation, and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student

achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).

Formative Assessments used in this unit:

- Teacher observation
- Questioning
- Whiteboard Response
- Think-Pair Share
- Classroom discussion
- Workbook pages
- Writing/Performance rubrics included in lesson

Pretest

Summative Assessments

summative assessments evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

Summative assessments for this unit:

Unit Test

Instructional Materials

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See materials embedded in lessons above.

Supplemental:

Read alouds

Leveled readers

Standards

SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.1	Use maps to identify physical features (e.g., continents, oceans, rivers, lakes, mountains).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.3	Identify and describe the properties of a variety of maps and globes (e.g., title, legend, cardinal directions, scale, symbols,) and purposes (way finding, thematic).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoGl.1	Explain why and how people, goods, and ideas move from place to place.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.2	Describe how maps are created for a specific purpose (e.g., school fire-drill map, route from home to school, learning centers in a classroom).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoGl.2	Use technology to understand the culture and physical characteristics of regions.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.4	Identify examples of geospatial data (e.g., landmarks on the school grounds, the spatial location of each student's assigned seat in the classroom, needs more thought).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.4	Investigate the relationship between the physical environment of a place and the economic activities found there.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.1	Explain how seasonal weather changes, climate, and other environmental characteristics affect people's lives in a place or region.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoPP.1	Explain the different physical and human characteristics that might make a location a good place to live (e.g., landforms, climate and weather, resource availability).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.3	Identify cultural and environmental characteristics of different regions in New Jersey and the United States.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.2	Describe how human activities affect the culture and environmental characteristics of places or regions (e.g., transportation, housing, dietary needs).